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1119

Year **1119** (**MCXIX**) was a common year starting on Wednesday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	11th century · **12th century** · 13th century
Decades:	1090s · 1100s · **1110s** · 1120s · 1130s
Years:	1116 · 1117 · 1118 · **1119** · 1120 · 1121 · 1122

1119 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1119 *MCXIX*
Ab urbe condita	1872
Armenian calendar	568 ԹՎ ՇԿԸ
Assyrian calendar	5869
Balinese saka calendar	1040–1041
Bengali calendar	526
Berber calendar	2069
English Regnal year	19 Hen. 1 – 20 Hen. 1
Buddhist calendar	1663
Burmese calendar	481
Byzantine calendar	6627–6628
Chinese calendar	戊戌年 (Earth Dog) 3815 or 3755 — *to* — 己亥年 (Earth Pig) 3816 or 3756
Coptic calendar	835–836

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By place

Levant

- June 28 – Battle of Ager Sanguinis: The Crusader army of the Principality of Antioch under Roger of Salerno is ambushed and annihilated (near Sarmada) by the combined Muslim forces (20,000 men) of Ilghazi, the Artuqid ruler of Aleppo. Muslim troops are send to raid the suburbs of Antioch and sack the port of Saint Symeon. The Crusader fortresses at Atarib, Zardana, Sarmin, Ma'arrat al-Nu'man and Kafr Tab are captured. Ilghazi makes a triumphant entry at Aleppo, Crusader prisoners are dragged in chains – where they are tortured to death in the streets. The massacre leads to the name of the battle, *Ager Sanguinis* (or "the Field of Death").[1]

- August 14 – Battle of Hab: The Crusaders under King Baldwin II of Jerusalem (supported by forces of Count Pons of Tripoli) defeat Ilghazi's army at Ariha in Syria. Baldwin manages to re-capture all of the Crusader castles and returns to Antioch in triumph. He stabilizes the frontiers and prevents Ilghazi from marching on Antioch.[2]
- Autumn – Hugh de Payns founds the monastic order of the Knights Templar and becomes the first Grand Master. In association with Bernard of Clairvaux, a French abbot and religious leader, he creates the *Latin Rule*, the code of behavior of the Order. The Templars get the primary task to protect the pilgrime-routes in Palestine.

Europe

- August 20 – Battle of Brémule: King Henry I of England defeats King Louis VI (**the Fat**) of France and his 400 knights in Normandy. A skirmish that begins with the French launching a fierce but disordered attack, and ends with the French turning tail. Louis agrees to make peace and formally recognizes William Adelin as duke of Normandy.

England

- Robert I (**de Brus**), 1st Lord of Annandale, grants and confirms the church of St. Hilda of Middlesbrough to Whitby.
- September 19 – A severe earthquake hits Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.[3]

By topic

Religion

- January 29 – Pope Gelasius II dies in exile after a 1-year pontificate at Abbey of Cluny. He is succeeded by Callixtus II as the 162nd pope of the Catholic Church.
- March – Olegarius Bonestruga, archbishop of Tarragona, preaches successfully a Crusade against the Moors in Catalonia.[4]
- Council of Reims: Callixtus II concludes peace with Henry I. There are 15 archbishops and over 200 bishops present.
- Council of Toulouse: The Catholic Church condemns the Petrobrusian heresy.[5]

Technology

Discordian calendar	2285
Ethiopian calendar	1111–1112
Hebrew calendar	4879–4880
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1175–1176
- *Shaka Samvat*	1040–1041
- *Kali Yuga*	4219–4220
Holocene calendar	11119
Igbo calendar	119–120
Iranian calendar	497–498
Islamic calendar	512–513
Japanese calendar	Gen'ei 2 (元永 2 年)
Javanese calendar	1024–1025
Julian calendar	1119 *MCXIX*
Korean calendar	3452
Minguo calendar	793 before ROC 民前793年
Nanakshahi calendar	−349
Seleucid era	1430/1431 AG
Thai solar calendar	1661–1662
Tibetan calendar	阳土狗年 (male Earth-Dog) 1245 or 864 or 92 — *to* — 阴土猪年 (female Earth-Pig) 1246 or 865 or 93

- Zhu Yu, a Chinese historian, writes his book *Pingzhou Table Talks* (published this year), the earliest known use of separate hull compartments in ships. Zhu Yu's book is the first to report the use of a magnetic compass for navigation at sea. Although the first actual description of the magnetic compass is by another Chinese writer Shen Kuo in his *Dream Pool Essays* (published in 1088).

Battle of Ager Sanguinis, Count Roger of Salerno is killed by Muslim forces (1337)

Births

- February 28 – Xi Zong, Chinese emperor (d. 1150)
- July 7 – Sutoku, Japanese emperor (d. 1164)
- Ahmed-Al-Kabeer, Arab Sufi teacher (d. 1182)
- Aldebrandus, bishop of Fossombrone (d. 1219)
- Matthias I, duke of Lorraine (approximate date)
- Tancred, Norman nobleman (approximate date)
- William de Warenne, 3rd Earl of Surrey (d. 1148)

Deaths

- January 29 – Gelasius II, pope of the Catholic Church
- March 10 – Muirchertach Ua Briain, king of Munster
- March 29 – Peter de Honestis, Lombard monk
- June 20 – Henry de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Warwick
- June 27 – Herwig of Meissen, German bishop
- June 28 – Roger of Salerno, Norman nobleman
- July 17 – Baldwin VII, count of Flanders (b. 1093)
- July 22 – Herbert de Losinga, English bishop
- August 4 – Landulf II, archbishop of Benevento
- September 13 – Gleb Vseslavich, Kievan prince
- October 13 – Alan IV, duke of Brittany (b. 1063)
- Aedh Ua Con Ceannainn, king of Uí Díarmata
- Geoffrey de Clyve (**de Clive**), English bishop
- Ibn Aqil, Persian theologian and jurist (b. 1040)
- Johannes of Jerusalem, French abbot (b. 1042)
- Robert the Leper (**Leprous**), French nobleman
- Wang Ximeng, Chinese painter (b. 1096)

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4. McGrank, Lawrence (1981). "Norman crusaders and the Catalan reconquest: Robert Burdet and te principality of Tarragona 1129-55". *Journal of Medieval History*. **7** (1): 67–82. doi:10.1016/0304-4181(81)90036-1 (https://doi.org/10.1016%2F0304-4181%2881%2990036-1).
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